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Addendum

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 8th meeting, on 17 May 2018, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled "World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2018/2-E/CN.15/2018/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2018/10);

(c) Report on the meeting of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime held in Vienna from 3 to 5 April 2018 (E/CN.15/2018/12).

2. The Chief of the Crime Research Section of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC made an introductory statement.

3. Statements were made by the representatives of South Africa, China, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, the United States, Mexico and Colombia.

4. Statements were also made by the observers for Iraq, Algeria, Norway, Thailand and Canada.

5. The observers for the Friends World Committee for Consultation and Penal Reform International made statements.

Deliberations

6. A number of speakers highlighted the importance of consistent and comparable data collection at the national, regional and global levels. Data collection was considered essential to inform evidence-based policy development with a view to achieving sustainable development and building peaceful and just societies. The value

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of data disaggregated by sex and age was noted. The incipient work of the Technical Advisory Group on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes was noted with appreciation. Reference was also made to the work of the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victims of Crime, Public Security and Justice.

7. A number of speakers expressed their concern about the global increase in wildlife crime and its links to organized crime and money-laundering. Some speakers reported on successful regulatory and enforcement measures and underlined the importance of international law enforcement cooperation.

8. Some speakers called upon the international community to urgently step up efforts in the fight against the illicit trade in cultural property, as part of a comprehensive strategy towards tackling traditional and emerging forms of crime that was in line with relevant Security Council resolutions.

9. One speaker mentioned the inefficiency of the current international regulatory regime against transnational crime relating to the timber and fishing industries. Environmental crime, which according to one speaker accounted for the fourth largest illegal economy globally, and its links to security and human and social development were also mentioned.

10. A number of speakers highlighted the importance of data collection for evidence-based policy measures in relation to cybercrime. Concern was expressed that, while global figures generally suggested decreasing crime rates, dark figures, in particular those relating to cybercrime, remained high. A speaker mentioned that cybercrime currently accounted for nearly one third of total crimes in his country, and reported on national efforts taken by his Government to prevent and combat that type of crime.

11. Other emerging crimes referred to included the smuggling of migrants, work-related crime, firearms trafficking, illegal mining and trafficking in precious metals. While a number of speakers called for the development of new international legal instruments, a number of other speakers called for the enhancement of the implementation of existing instruments.